

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Woodside Park

and/or common Woodside Park

2. Location

street & number Between Georgia Avenue, Dale Drive,
Colesville Road, and Spring Street ___ not for publication

city, town Silver Spring ___ vicinity of congressional district 13

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	___ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple ownership -- see attached list.

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No M: 36-18

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Woodside Park, as originally platted in January of 1923, contained approximately 182 acres divided into six sections containing a total of 24 blocks or parts of blocks (lettered A through S)¹ The subdivision contained 146 lots of approximately one acre (except for Block D which was sold to a separate developer). The subdivision as it is commonly known today is bounded on the south by Spring Street, on the west by Georgia Avenue, on the north by Dale Drive, and on the east by Colesville Road, and is located directly north of downtown Silver Spring. The boundaries of the original 1923 subdivision were somewhat smaller (see map). Since the additional blocks were developed and included after World War II, this inventory form will deal only with the original subdivision.

The topography consists of gently rolling hills, with occasional rock outcroppings, and the remains of a stream which once ran through the Crosby Noyes farm from which the subdivision was created. The entire area is lushly landscaped and contains a wide variety of mature trees and shrubs. The streets are narrow and most have no curbs. There are no sidewalks.

Of the approximately 415 houses in the original portion of Woodside Park, 293 (over 70%) were constructed prior to 1941. These houses represent nearly every style and type popular in Maryland during the first half of the 20th century. They consist of bungalows, a four-square house, both brick and frame Colonial Revival houses, Dutch and Spanish Colonial Revival houses, Tudor and English or Cotswold cottage houses, and Cape Cod houses. Post-World War II houses include California ranch, split-level and bi-level houses, as well as one strikingly modern house, and many brick Colonial Revival and Cape Cod houses.

¹ Plat Book 3, Plat Number 244 for Key Map of Woodside Park.

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 36-18

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Woodside Park is an excellent example of the kind of residential subdivision developed in the 1920s in Montgomery County. During this busy period of real estate development, dozens of subdivisions were platted and many developed into successful residential neighborhoods, but due to subsequent development and increased road traffic, few have remained as intact as Woodside Park. It stands today as its original developers intended: a quiet, estate-like enclave of beautiful homes and well-landscaped lawns, where children can play safely and adults can enjoy peace and quiet, as well as the company of congenial neighbors. This is becoming rare in rapidly growing Montgomery County. Thus, in terms of social history, Woodside Park is significant for preserving the ideals of suburban living which were championed so strongly in the early decades of the 20th century.

Architecturally, Woodside Park contains an excellent collection of early 20th century houses, displaying nearly all the styles and types popular at the time it was developing. These range from humble bungalows and simple Cape Cod houses, to grand colonial revival and Tudor mansions. Whether built of wood, brick, stucco, or stone, they exhibit some of the finest craftsmanship of the era; and the large lots on which most of the houses sit provide ample space for viewing and appreciating these homes.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M: 36-18

Montgomery County Land Records. Klinge and Hopkins Atlases, 1878-1941.
Woodside Park promotional flyer, c. 1924. Washington Star, 1926.
Everett Wagg, Early History of Woodside Park, Silver Spring, MD, 1968
Steven Lubar article in Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 81, No. 4.
Interview with Mrs. Mary Jarrell, Woodside Park, Nov. 1987, 585-8185.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 182 acres (approx.)

Quadrangle name

Quadrangle scale

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea Rebeck

organization Mont. Co. Hist. Pres. Comm. date 11/87

street & number telephone

city or town Rockville state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

Woodside Park was one of many subdivisions developed during the 1920s to attract middle-class families looking for a comfortable home in a pleasant neighborhood on the outskirts of the city. As historian Steven Lubar states, "Woodside Park typified suburban development of the 1920s."¹ It is one of the few subdivisions of that era that have retained their intended function and appearance.

By the 1920s, the presence of automobiles, greater personal wealth, good roads, and a growing population made such subdivisions possible, and at least 73 subdivisions of varying size were platted in Montgomery County between 1920 and 1929.² Some of these, like Kenwood and Edgemoor, sought to attract the upper-middle class by offering large lots (the average lot in Kenwood was 75' by 125'; Edgemoor offered lots that averaged 100' by 200') and requiring purchasers to build houses that cost a substantial amount of money. Other subdivisions, particularly those in Silver Spring and Takoma Park, offered smaller lots (typically 50' by 100') and these were intended to attract the lower end of the middle-class market. Woodside Park was an anomaly. It was located in the somewhat less desirable section of the County (east of Rock Creek as opposed to Chevy Chase, Somerset Heights, Edgemoor, and Kenwood which were on the west side of Rock Creek), yet its large lots -- averaging 150' by 250' -- and minimum house cost of \$6,000 ensured that the families buying there would be more affluent than those purchasing lots in the nearby subdivisions of Blair or E. Brooke Lee's Additions to Silver Spring.³

¹ Steven Lubar, "Trolley Lines, Land Speculation and Community-Building: The Early History of Woodside Park, Silver Spring, Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 81, No. 4, Winter 1986, pp. 316-329.

² Plat Books Number 3, 4, and 5 of the Montgomery County Land Records.

³ To illustrate this, a typical Woodside Park house built in the 1920s cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The developers were offering to finance the house and lot at 10% down with a four-year mortgage. This would mean monthly payments of \$300 to \$400 -- in 1926! House prices in other subdivisions at the time were \$7,950 for a bungalow in North Woodside, \$9,100 to \$13,250 for houses in Leland (Bethesda), \$13,000 for a brick and stucco house in Seven Oaks, and anywhere from \$8,450 to \$24,500 and more for houses in Chevy Chase. These prices are taken from advertisements in the autumn, 1926, issues of the *Washington Star*.)

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In their promotional literature, the developers stressed the beauty of the site with its "fine old trees and wealth of planting that have made this estate one of the most celebrated around Washington."⁴ They also were intent on impressing potential buyers with what a sound investment a home in their development would be -- "The surest way to profit by the rise in Real Estate value is to foretell in which direction a city will grow and buy before the people reach there....Inquire the value of lots in the vicinity of Fourteenth and Sixteenth Streets. Study the growth of Washington and then hasten to Woodside Park...."⁵ To protect that investment, they imposed "restrictions": deed covenants which excluded all commercial uses, limited building to one single-family dwelling per lot, required that the house cost at least \$6,000 and be placed a minimum of 40 feet from the street, and prohibited buyers from selling or leasing their land "to any one of a race, whose death rate is at a higher percentage than the white race."⁶ This last was meant to exclude Blacks particularly, and was only too common in deeds of this period. To enforce the restrictions, maintain the improvements, and promote "the general welfare of the community" a Property Owners Improvement Association was established by the developers.

Thus they did all they could, in the days before zoning, to ensure that Woodside Park would remain a "high class residential" development, "Washington's Most Beautiful Suburb."⁷ Unlike so many real estate ventures launched during the early years of Montgomery County's suburban development, this one has succeeded as its developers intended. Today most of the large lots have been resubdivided and additional houses built, yet the original "tone" of the development has been maintained. The streets are still narrow and winding, lined with huge trees and lush shrubbery. The "homes of distinction," though more modest than some of their contemporaries in Chevy Chase, are still unique in design (of the houses built before World War II, no two are exactly alike). Many are substantial houses, and nearly all are very well maintained. There are no commercial intrusions. In short, the

⁴ Woodside Park promotional flyer, c. 1924, in the possession of Mrs. Mary Jarrell, Woodside Park.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Deed 468/327, recorded Sept. 28, 1928.

⁷ Woodside Park promotional flyer.

subdivision has become exactly what the developers intended: a park-like enclave of fine homes for middle- and upper-middle-class families.

Woodside Park was developed from Alton Farm, the country estate of Crosby S. Noyes, editor and part owner of the Washington *Star*. Noyes bought the nucleus of his estate in 1882, and lived there seven months of the year, from April to November, commuting to his office downtown first on the B&O Railroad, and later on the Washington, Woodside, and Forest Glen trolley which ran along the edge of his property on Georgia Avenue. He enlarged an existing house on the property into a grand Shingle Style home referred to as the "Mansion." Noyes entertained frequently at his country estate, and enjoyed the farm until his death in 1908. In November of 1922, the family sold the property to the Woodside Development Corporation (WDC). This corporation was headed by Charles W. Hopkins, president, and M. K. Armstrong, secretary. The Noyes "Mansion" is remembered in Mansion Drive. The home was demolished in 1926, and 1000 Mansion Drive was built on its foundations.⁸ Crosby Noyes is remembered in two of the streets, Crosby Road and Noyes Drive. Block D, which included the original Mansion, was purchased by Thomas E. Jarrell, a real estate developer and bank president, who platted it in 1925 as "Wynnewood Park." The distinction, however, was not a strong one, as the same builders built houses in both parts of the subdivision. Today Wynnewood Park is considered part of Woodside Park.

Sales of lots were brisk until the late 1920s. By 1927, 107 lots out of the original 146 lots had been sold, averaging over 20 per year. In 1928 the number dropped to 14; the low point was in 1931 when only three lots were sold. The Depression caught up with the developers, and in 1933 a judgement was handed down against them in Circuit Court. Thirty-two lots were sold for back taxes in 1935, some for as little as \$58.03. It should be noted that Woodside Park was hardly alone in this area. Many subdivisions were floundering at this time, and some lots in Edgemoor, for example, were sold for as little as \$42.39.⁹

Many families bought lots in the early years, but did not build on them immediately. The earliest houses, only a handful, were built in 1923. By 1931, 74 houses existed according to the 1931 Klinge Atlas. Fifty more houses

⁸ Everett Wagg, *Early History of Woodside Park, Silver Spring, Maryland* (Silver Spring: Woodside Park Civic Association, 1968), p. 6.

⁹ See Plat Book Number 604 for dozens of such sales.

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were built by 1935, and the next six years saw a whopping 169 houses constructed before the beginning of World War II.¹⁰ In all, approximately 70% of the houses built in the original subdivision (here considered to include Wynnewood Park) were constructed before World War II. Very little was built during the War years, but Woodside Park experienced the same boom as did the rest of the area in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Two other small subdivisions, the 23-acre Wilson Farm (platted shortly after the War) and Griffith's Addition (platted in 1936) were developed primarily after World War II, and were included in the Woodside Park Civic Association in the late 1940s.

Several builders were active in the subdivision. Robert Murphy and John Faulconer, both early residents, built a number of houses of varying styles (see the ad for "Seven Gables" attached). The two development companies had their building subsidiaries: the WDC had Woodside Homes Corporation with Henri L. J. de Sibour as president and M. K. Armstrong as secretary. This corporation contracted with the De Sibour Construction Company of Washington to do the building. Thomas E. Jarrell & Company had the Stambaugh Construction Company, which employed a builder named Gaylor to do much of its work.¹¹

¹⁰ Klinge Atlases of 1935 & 1941.

¹¹ Interview with Mrs. Mary Jarrell, November, 1987, 585-8185.

RESOURCES. WOODSIDE PARK:

Woodside Park contains several hundred houses, most of which are contributing resources, since the District is significant for representing the successful development of a 1920s-era subdivision. Focusing on its pre-World War II structures, however, the District contains 74 houses built before 1931, 50 houses built between 1931 and 1935, and 169 houses built between 1935 and 1941. Many of these are similar to one another, following the styles prevalent at the time they were built. The best way to describe these numerous resources is to group the houses by style/type, describe a house that best typifies that style/type, and list other similar houses. The exception to this treatment is the group of houses that pre-dated the subdivision. These will be treated individually.

EARLIEST STRUCTURES:

The earliest remaining buildings in Woodside Park pre-date the subdivision. These are the houses at 1319 Noyes Drive, 8908 and 8912 Fairview Road. All the other farmhouses and outbuildings have been demolished. **8912 Fairview Road**, one of three tenant houses built by Crosby Noyes for his farm employees, was remodeled and enlarged by the Woodside Development Corporation (WDC) prior to resale.¹ Today it has the appearance of a shingled bungalow and is set far back from the road behind a clump of trees. **8908 Fairview Road** is the other tenant house which remains. It, too, was remodeled by the WDC, and appears to be a late 19th or very early 20th century Colonial Revival house (this styling may be a result of the 1920s remodeling). It is a narrow, two-story, side-gabled house with a rear addition. Its main facade is not symmetrical: A paired window is to the right of the front door, a triple window is to the left, and three single windows are randomly spaced on the second story. **1319 Noyes Drive** has been so altered it is difficult to determine its style today. It used to be a two-story, cross-gambrel roof house clad in wood shingles. It might be classified as Shingle Style, popular between 1880 and 1900, or early Dutch Colonial Revival, common between 1895 and 1915.² It is currently undergoing massive renovation and enlargement, following a fire in 1986.³

BUNGALOW:

The bungalow is a type of house to which many styles were applied, ranging from Spanish Colonial to Swiss Chalet. Very common throughout Montgomery County's early suburban communities, the bungalow was a low-cost solution to the problems of the mid-1890s, when demand for new houses (particularly summer homes) collided with the financial panic of 1893. The American bungalow originated in California as an outgrowth of Japanese,

Craftsman, and other influences. From the West coast the bungalow spread to every part of the country. By 1920 hundreds of them were being built from Takoma Park to Cabin John. These houses are characterized by asymmetrical elevations; an open, informal plan; low-pitched overhanging roofs; shed or gabled dormers; and the inclusion of the porch as an integral part of the massing and design of the building. **1509 Highland Drive** is an excellent example of this type. Built prior to 1931, it is a one and one-half story, side-gabled, frame structure, with a cross-gable porch wrapping around the front and side of the house. Projecting from the roof of the house is a gabled dormer whose roof pitch follows that of the porch below. The wide, overhanging eaves are supported by knee braces, and the roof is covered with composition shingles, applied this summer to replace an earlier composition shingle roof. The house closely resembles (but is not exactly like) the "Corona," a catalog house offered by Sears & Roebuck between 1916 and 1922.⁴

Other good examples of bungalows in Woodside Park are **1433 Highland Drive** (one of the first houses to be built in the subdivision, erected in 1923 by builder Robert Murphy for his own family), **9103 Woodland Drive** (also built by Murphy in 1923), **1506 Highland Drive** (1924), and **8916 Woodland Drive** (erected by another resident builder, John Faulconer, in 1926).

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE:

Woodside Park contains one example of this house type, **9104 Woodland Drive**. This is a large, simple, two-story house, with exterior walls of stucco and a slate-covered roof. This roof is a low-pitched hip and has double-window, hipped dormers projecting from it. Across the entire front (northeast) facade is a one-story, hip-roof porch supported by square posts. The front door, asymmetrically placed at the right end of the facade, is glazed and has sidelights. A triple window is to the left of the door. Two double windows are on the second story. All windows have six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash.

COLONIAL REVIVAL:

The 1876 Centennial kindled a fascination with America's colonial roots that is still strong today. Gradually, elements of English Colonial design such as fan lights and Palladian windows began to appear on Victorian houses. By the late 1920s and early 1930s, architects were so adept at designing in the Colonial Style, that some of the houses of this era are almost indistinguishable from their 18th century models. Builders found the styles easy to copy, and numerous Georgian, Dutch, and Spanish Colonial Revival houses appeared in

suburbs across the United States. Woodside Park contains several examples of each.

GEORGIAN REVIVAL:

The grandest of these is **9033 Georgia Avenue**, a large, two-story, five-bay brick house with side gable roof. Three large, broken-pedimented dormers project from the roof and contain round-headed windows. The front (southwest) facade is symmetrical around the front door, which is surrounded by transom and sidelights and sheltered by a broken-pedimented porch roof supported on Tuscan columns. As is typical in this style, the main block is flanked by one-story wings: a large open porch (known as a breakfast porch) on the right, and an enclosed sun-room (often called a living porch) on the left. The Colonial image is completed by a straight walkway lined with boxwood shrubs leading to the front door. This house was built in 1926 for Mr. & Mrs. Chas. W. Williams.⁵

Other good examples of this style are **1205 Highland Drive**, a frame example built by 1926; **1311 Noyes Drive**, a very nice stone example advertised for sale in 1926 for \$15,850;⁶ **919 Highland Drive**, built between 1931 and 1935; **9101 Crosby Road**, a large stone house built in 1939 utilizing metal window sash; **9020 Alton Parkway**, built in 1940; and **1223 Woodside Parkway**, a Garrison Style Colonial Revival, built by 1941.

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL:

Derived from the gambrel-roof houses built by the Dutch settlers, the Dutch Colonial house is typified by the gambrel roof from which projects a large shed dormer containing two or more windows. The builder's variant of this creates the appearance of a gambrel roof while actually building a two-story, gable-roofed rectangular box. The overhangs of the gables are sloped at a steeper angle beginning a few feet down from the peak, and join the lower roof again just above the eave. This "fake" gambrel can be detected by noticing that the cheeks of the dormer are in the same plane as the end gable walls. Such construction was less expensive than building a gambrel roof with a narrower shed dormer because it used simpler framing. A good example of such a house is **1408 Highland Drive**, built by 1926, and reputed to be a Sears catalog house. Although it resembles the "Puritan" in many ways, including the front entry bracketed hood and flanking "colonial benches," it is not an exact copy.⁷ Another good example is **1420 Highland Drive**. There are several other Dutch Colonials in the District, but some of the best ones have been covered with aluminum or vinyl siding.

SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL:

About 1925, the Spanish Colonial Revival Style became a craze in the United States. A mixture of styles derived from the Mediterranean countries, it is typified by an asymmetrical, sometimes complex elevation; low-pitched tile roofs; stucco exterior walls; round-headed windows; twisted columns; multi-colored medallions mounted in the exterior walls; wrought iron balconies; and casement windows, often with steel sash. Woodside Park contains two excellent examples of this style, **1000 Mansion Drive**, built in 1926 on the foundation of the earlier Crosby Noyes' "Mansion;" and the smaller, one-story **1003 N. Mansion Drive**. One interesting aspect of these two houses is that they are not painted white, as are so many examples of this style today, but retain their original mottled-pastel-on-greyish-tan coloring.⁸

TUDOR:

If there is one area where Woodside Park excels stylistically, it is in Tudor houses. This term refers to the picturesque houses, whether of stone, wood, or brick, that combine many Medieval English elements in an informal way to create houses of considerable visual interest. The houses also had the effect of creating instant "antiquity" in their use of rough-textured materials and lush plantings which, not surprisingly, often included ivy. The popularity of the Tudor Style in the 1920s is also a reflection of Americans' fascination with British society and English life in general.

One excellent example of a half-timber house is the one that architect Graham H. Woolfall built for himself at **1227 Pinecrest Circle** in 1928. It consists of complex gabled roof forms, masterful half-timbering, and stuccoed white walls. The grouped casement windows are of wood, not metal, and the house contains several Medieval details such as the crude tapered columns supporting the entrance porch. It is well sited on its corner lot so that its shape changes dramatically as one rounds the corner. An even more imposing, if more formal, example stands at **9104 Alton Parkway**. This large house presents two steep gables to the street, and has intricate half-timbered upper floors above a stone main floor. "Seven Gables" (**1004 S. Mansion Drive**) was one of many houses built by Robert Murphy, and is pictured in an advertisement in 1926. Less graceful than the architect-designed versions, it is still a handsome house today. **1211 Woodside Parkway** is a large example of a Cotswold Cottage Style house. It is a front-gabled house, built of stucco with brick and stone accents, and its long, sloping roofline terminates in a garden wall which attaches to a garage of matching design and materials. Other Tudor houses with matching garages are **1015 Noyes Drive, 1016 N. Noyes Drive, and 1108 Highland Drive**.

There are many more excellent examples of Tudor houses in Woodside Park, but one other deserves special mention. **9017 Fairview Road**, though a relatively small house, has extraordinary stonework.

CAPE COD:

The Cape Cod Style house was to the 1940s and '50s what the bungalow had been to the 1890s to 1920s -- an attractive small house that was inexpensive enough to be built in large numbers during a time of economic shortage. Derived from the one-story, gable-roof houses common in New England after 1700, the 20th century Cape Cod varied from fairly substantial and roomy houses such as those in Woodside Park, to very tiny, fairly cramped houses common in areas off Viers Mill Road. The Cape Cod houses in Woodside Park are constructed, for the most part, of brick and have slate roofs. Many have habitable rooms in the attic, lighted by small dormer windows. They often have attached garages and an extended roof that forms a porch across the front of the house.

A good example of this type is **1221 Woodside Parkway**. Built in 1941,⁹ it is a one-and-one-half story side gable house, with a garage wing to the left balanced by a small one-story wing on the right. An external brick chimney rises at the east end of the main block, and two small gable-roof dormers are mounted on the slate-covered main roof. The front door, surrounded by classical detailing, is flanked by eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows with paneled shutters.

POST-WORLD WAR II HOUSES

About 30% of the houses in Woodside Park were built after the primary period of historical interest. These consist of California Ranch Style houses, such as **8920 Fairview Road**, a few Contractor Modern houses,¹⁰ split level houses, one ultra-modern house, **1213 Noyes Drive**, and with the most recently constructed houses, such as **1009 S. Mansion Drive**, built in 1986, a return to the Colonial Revival Style, with a few eclectic touches, such as classical detailing at windows and doors, and a Gothic Revival central gable.

NOTES

¹ Everett Wagg, *Early History of Woodside Park, Silver Spring, Maryland* (Silver Spring: Woodside Park Civic Association, 1968), p. 18.

² Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984).

³ Steven Lubar, in his article "Trolley Lines, Land Speculation and Community-Building: The Early History of Woodside Park, Silver Spring, Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 81, No. 4, Winter 1986, pp. 316-329, confused this house with the "Jno. C. Wilson" house shown on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas, and thus dated 1319 Noyes Drive as pre-1878. A careful comparison of the 1878 and 1894 Hopkins Atlases, and the 1931 Klinge Atlas reveals that the Jno. C. Wilson house on the 1878 Atlas is the same as the property labeled "Mrs. J. Wilson, 23 a." on the 1894 Atlas, and the "J. C. Wilson Est., 23⁵⁰ ac." on the 1931 Atlas. This property and the house it contained were located near the present intersection of Spring Street and Georgia Avenue. Where 1319 Noyes Drive stands today, no houses are shown on either the 1878 or 1894 Atlases.)

⁴ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail, A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck & Company* (Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1986), p. 125.

⁵ Wagg, p. 19.

⁶ The Washington *Star*, October 9, 1926, p. 19

⁷ Stevenson, p. 327.

⁸ Interview with Mrs. Mary Jarrell, resident of Woodside Park since 1926.

⁹ Although building permits no longer exist for these houses, some dates of building permits were noted on plats at the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. This house had "6-9-41" noted on its lot on Plat No. 947, Book 14, recorded June 3, 1938.

¹⁰ Lester Walker, *American Shelter, An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home* (Woodstock, NY: The Overlook Press, 1981), p. 252.

Woodside Park -- Partial List of Current Owners:

8908 Fairview Road	Ronald E. Smith et al 8908 Fairview Road Silver Spring, MD 20910	Liber 7415 Folio 140 Area: 24,711 SF
8920 Fairview Road	Ralph J. & V. P. Duffie 8920 Fairview Road Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-589-1724 Liber 1502 Folio 127 Area: 19,576 SF
9017 Fairview Road	John B. & J. L. Fahy 9017 Fairview Road Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-585-0476 Liber 3293 Folio 70 Area: 6,645 SF
9033 Georgia Avenue	Buddhist Association in Washington, DC 9033 Georgia Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20910	Liber 5622 Folio 755 Area: 31,126 SF
1408 Highland Drive	Stephen H. Meyer & Erica L. Summers 1408 Highland Drive Silver Spring, MD 20910	Liber 6841 Folio 494 Area: 20,828 SF
1433 Highland Drive	Herbert W. & P. M. Nickens 1433 Highland Drive Silver Spring, MD 20910	Liber 5909 Folio 178 Area: 20,732 SF
1509 Highland Drive	Edward J. Jr. & C. C. Devoney 1509 Highland Drive Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-589-1337 Liber 3383 Folio 654 Area: 11,914 SF
1000 Mansion Drive	Howard R. & J. Q. Busby 1000 Mansion Drive Silver Spring, MD 20910	Liber 6804 Folio 140 Area: 10,022 SF
1003 N. Mansion Drive	W. W. & M. E. Hicks 1003 N. Mansion Drive Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-587-6671 Liber 1072 Folio 236 Area: 7,334 SF
1227 Pinecrest Circle	Chas. A. & B. E. Horskey 1227 Pinecrest Circle Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-585-5977 Liber 882 Folio 397 Area: 12,777 SF
9104 Woodland Drive	Marion R. Brown et al 9104 Woodland Drive Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-585-8252 Liber 5928 Folio 632 Area: 11,009 SF
1211 Woodside Parkway	Athos & A. Giacchetti 1211 Woodside Parkway Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-588-2710 Liber 4178 Folio 737 Area: 9,479 SF
1221 Woodside Parkway	John E. & H. M. Fitzgerald 1221 Woodside Parkway Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-589-5363 Liber 866 Folio 269 Area: 12,000 SF

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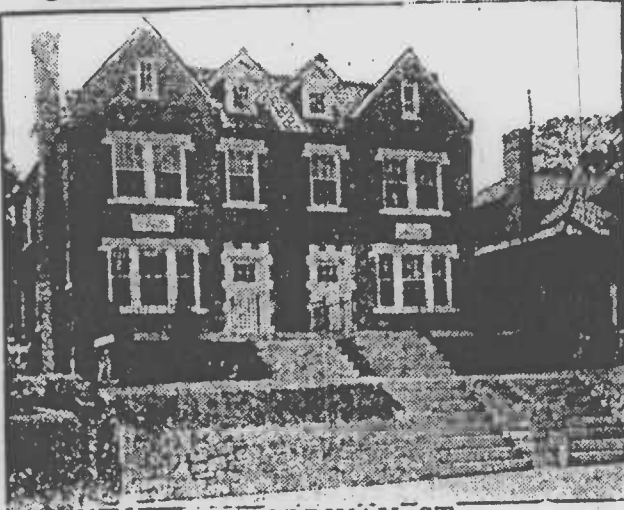
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ment recognized that proper diet from babyhood to old age is an important factor in extending life. Eat and be healthy

boiling. Add three tablespoons of butter, add four tablespoons of flour and stir until well blended. Add the three cupsful of stock and stir constantly until the boiling begins. In a deep casserole arrange the chicken meat and the prepared sauce. Heat to the boiling point and serve, covering with crisp baking powder biscuits broken in halves.

CLEVELAND PARK HOMES



3612 ORDWAY ST.

8 rooms, 2 baths, BRICK GARAGE. Copper gutter and down spouts, metal weather stripping, copper screened and oak floors throughout, electric refrigerator, tile kitchen. Finished room in attic.

C. L. TANKERSLEY

Owner & Builder

Woodside Park Maryland In the Right Direction

Presenting a natural park of nearly 200 rolling acres, winding drives, beautiful woodland, unsurpassed natural landscape features. It is the outstanding location around Washington for the building of distinctive homes expressing individual character and taste.

We invite an inspection of the remaining sites offered. Drive out Sixteenth Street to Georgia Avenue Extended. Office first building on right beyond Woodside School.

Hopkins-Armstrong, Inc.

Phone Main 2303

1319 F St.



not detect them.

hour enough to make a still batter.

Chevy Chase Heights 3806-3810 Gramercy St. N.W.

Detached residence of solid brick construction, containing 10 rooms, 2 baths, large attic, built-in garage—hot-water heat, gas and electricity.

Large Colonial Porch

Take Chevy Chase car or drive out Connecticut Avenue to Harrison Street, to 38th Street, then one block south to Gramercy Street.

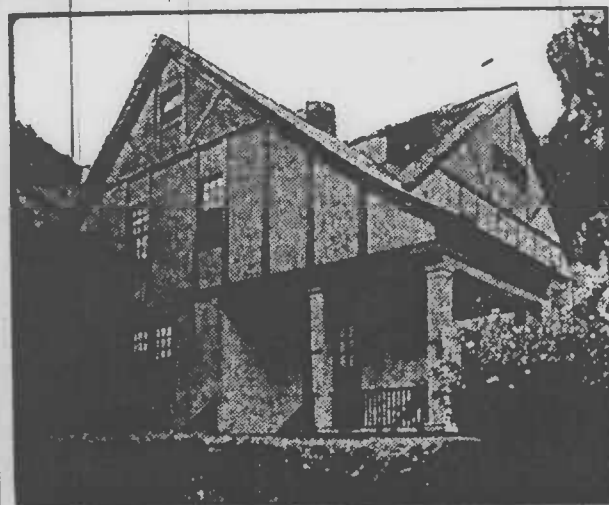
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Sunday 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Salesman on Premises

THOMAS J. FISHER & CO., INC.

738 15th St. N.W.

Main 6830



Just West of Connecticut Avenue

An Unusually Attractive Residence.

2118 Wyoming Avenue N. W.

Completely detached; contains eight master bedrooms; two beautiful baths; servant's quarters and two-car garage. Beautiful grounds; attractive price.

Open Sunday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The McLean Company.

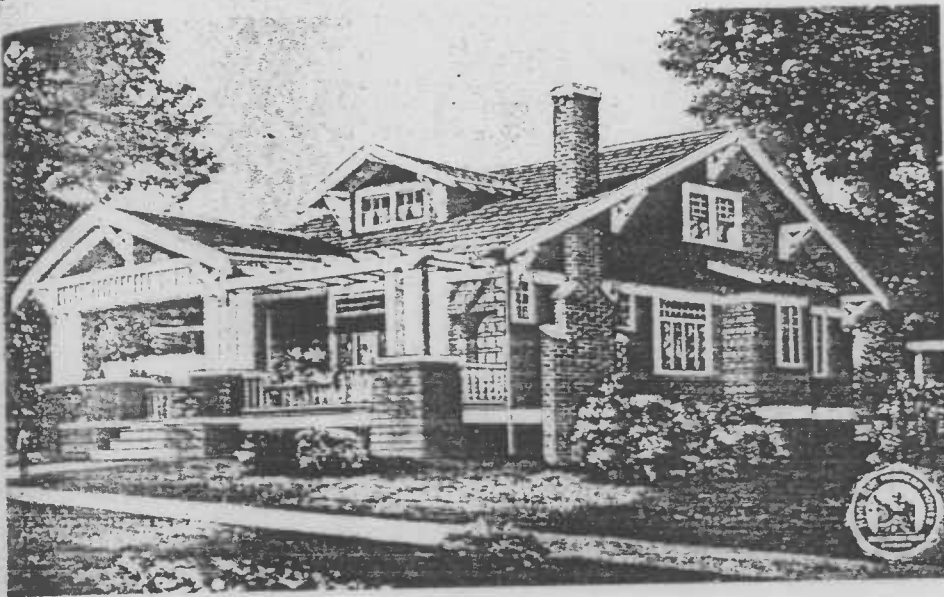
Realtors

Franklin 1120-1121

1515 K Street N.W.

Sept. 25, 1926 R.E. Sect. p. 30

THE CORONA



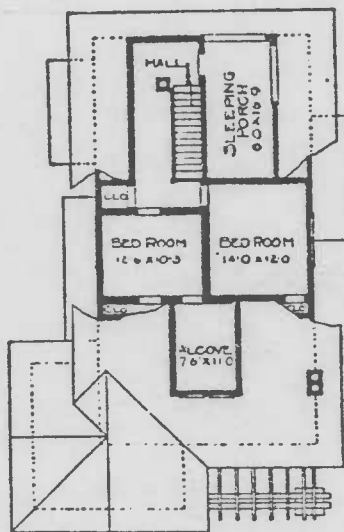
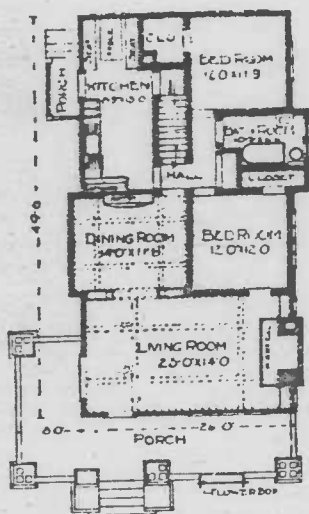
The Corona gives a true bungalow effect. One of the front bedrooms on the second floor has an alcove which is large enough for a bedroom if desired, or it can be used as a sewing room or a den.

Details and features: Seven rooms and one bath. Wraparound front porch supported by square brick and wood piers; shed dormer; exposed roof rafter tails and knee braces. Fireplace flanked by bookcases in living room; beamed ceiling in living and dining rooms; colonnade between living and dining rooms; built-in buffet in dining room; breakfast nook with built-in seats in kitchen.

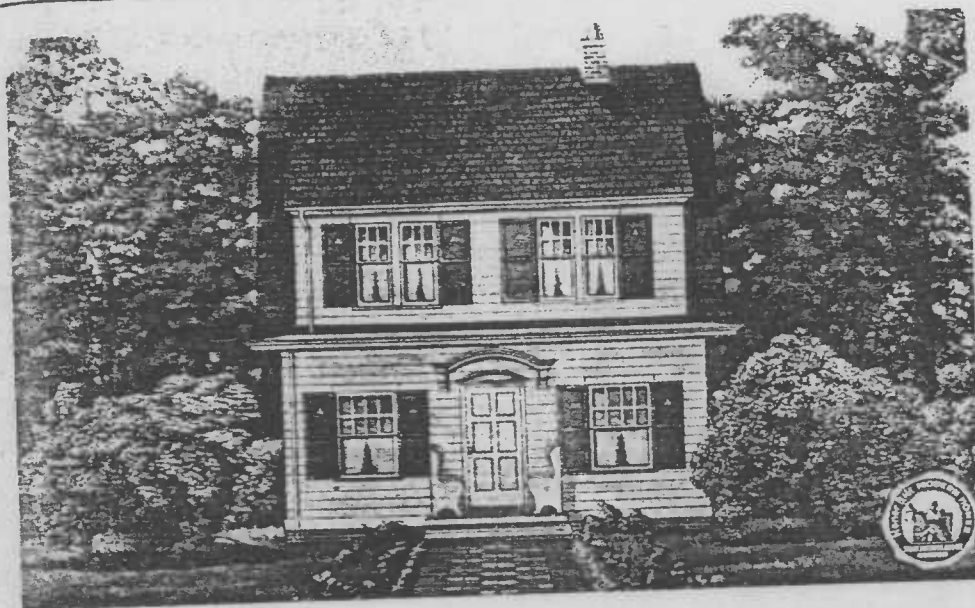
Years and catalog numbers: 1916 (264P240); 1917 (C240); 1918 (240); 1921 (1240); 1922 (1240)

Price: \$1,537 to \$3,364

Locations: Stamford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Arlington Heights, Mass.; Waterford, Mich.



THE PURITAN



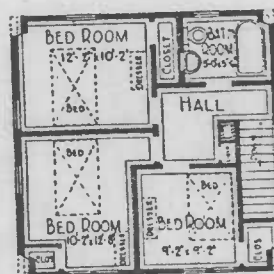
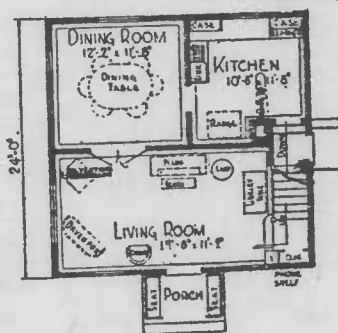
The Puritan is the most modern type of Dutch colonial architecture. Painted pure white with contrasting green shutters and the red or green roof with red brick chimney, it is an architectural masterpiece. Where will you find a more inviting entrance than this quaint colonial doorway with colonial hood, which can be ornamented by the colonial benches on either side of the doorway?

Details and features: Six or seven rooms and one bath. Full-width shed dormer in front; hood over six-panel front door flanked by porch seats. French doors between living and dining rooms; semiopen stairs. Two floor plans; larger model has sun room with balcony above.

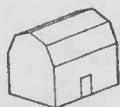
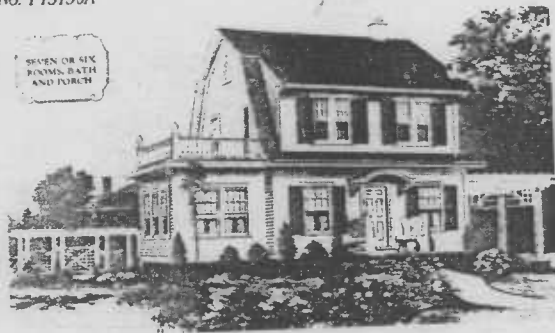
Years and catalog numbers: 1922 (3190); 1925 (3190A, 3190B); 1926 (P3190A, P3190B); 1928 (P13190A, P13190B); 1929 (P13190A, P13190B)

Price: \$1,947 to \$2,475

Location: Washington, D.C.



No. P13190A



No. 4 East Kirke St., Chevy Chase, Md.

By Auction

M: 36-18

Thursday, Oct. 14, 1926, 3 P.M.

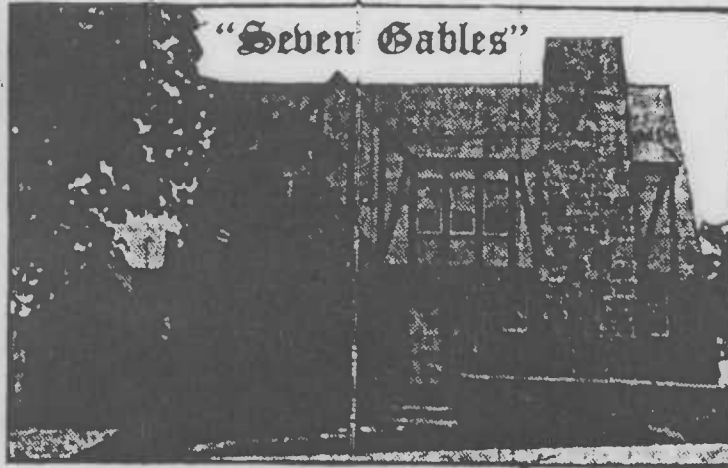
Lot 120 ft. by 125 ft.; 12 rooms, 3 baths, conservatory, sleeping porch and double garage.

For full particulars, apply to

William H. DeLacy, Trustee

No. 4 West Kirke St.
No. 719 15th St. N.W.

"Seven Gables"



This charming new English Home is ready for immediate occupancy. Living room with open fireplace, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen. All arranged in the popular center-hall plan, 4 bedrooms, one with open fireplace.

Just Completed at

Wynnewood Park

Within short distance of The Star's model house for Maryland. Surrounded by rare shrubs and trees.

INSPECT SUNDAY

Take Washington Rapid Transit Bus on 16th Street and ride direct to our WYNNEWOOD office, or motor out via 16th Street, through Silver Spring to Colesville Pike at Sligo, which leads directly to property.

ROBERT MURPHY

OWNER-BUILDER

Thos. E. Jarrell Co., Agents

Realtors

Washington Savings Bank Bldg.

Main 766

Place
section 7 rooms and tile
three sides Cement

ASE

Phone Adams 8164

DAY

REAL HOME
BARGAIN

Unusually well
located, attrac-
tive on large
lot

Lakoma Park

Tulip

and 2-bath
elec. and gas—
in cellar—newly

\$12,500

Sunday

emaker

Main 1166

ALE

Homes



The Sort of a Home
You'd Build Yourself.
A Location that meets
Your Highest Ideals.

Evening Star 9/25/26 p. 27

The aims houses of this country are overflowing with people whose lack of experience has been imposed upon and who have been merely the instruments of "get-rich-quick" schemes. There is probably no medium of investment that is safer than the first

to the M. Cain Co., Inc., the low bidders, who quoted a price of \$17,844.87. The Commissioners also awarded a contract for alterations to the Street Cleaning Department's stable, between N and O and Ninth and Tenth streets to Hallinan & King. The bid on this project was \$1,844.

Twenty-five dollars secures automobile. Many good used cars. Sale now on.

Pot. 163t
Studebaker Bldg., 14th & R Sts.

Businessmen who work in the
make money
Shapiro-Katz Real Estate Company
Realtors—Builders
1416 K St. N.W., Mai

RARE STONE HOME \$15,850 Woodside Park

This plan considered so good used as model by Western Electric Company and Girl Scout Headquarters, Sequi-Centennial Exposition.

6 rooms, gray tiled bath with shower, hot-water heat; slate roof; 12-inch walls; lot 75x186.



TO INSPECT: Drive out Georgia Avenue Extended. First house on right after passing Woodside School.

HOPKINS-ARMSTRONG, INC.
1319 F St. Phone M. 2303

TAKOMA PARK, D. C.



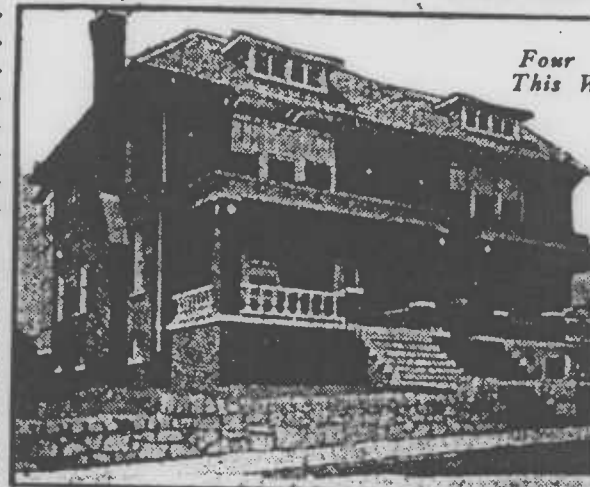
731 Fern St.

The only house in this development not sold
Planned for comfort. Attractive in appearance. Convenient to D. C. Schools and street cars.

Corner lot, 42x103, to alley. Six large rooms and beautiful tile bath. Open stairway, real fireplace and coat closet. Best of material and workmanship. Ready to move into, including garage.

G. W. CHASE
Bailey Bldg. Takoma Park, D. C.

Exclusive Northwest Prize Home



Four
This W

Located between 38th and 39th Streets at the section of Mass. Avenue and Cathedral Avenue. Looking the beautiful National Cathedral Grounds.

EIGHT ROOMS—TWO BATHS
Built-in Garage

Every Possible Modern Convenience

The Most Reasonably-Priced Homes in the Northwest
Terms to Suit Your Convenience

TO INSPECT, call our office for representation

or
Drive out Mass. Avenue to Cathedral Avenue

or
Take Wesley Heights bus to 38th St. and Cathedral

Open Daily and Sunday Until 9 P.M.

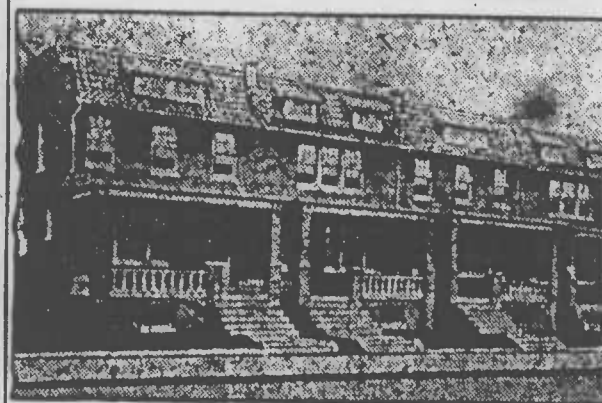
CHAS. D. SAGER

Realtor—Owner—Builder

924 14th Street N.W.

Phone Main 36 Until 9 P.M. Daily or Until 2 P.M. Sunday

22 BUILT—18 SOLD



Sample
House

7125 Georgia

Superfine Homes

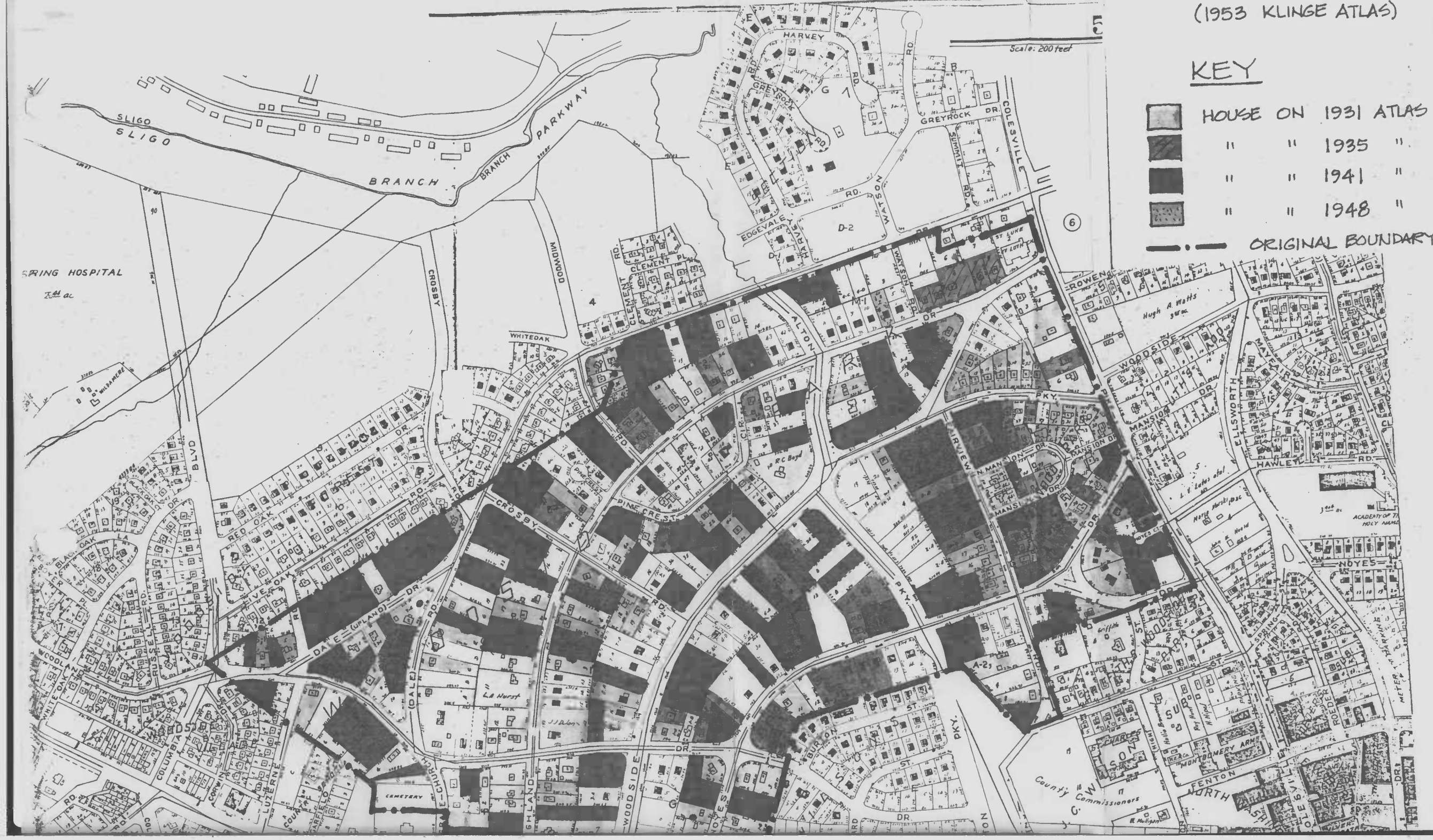
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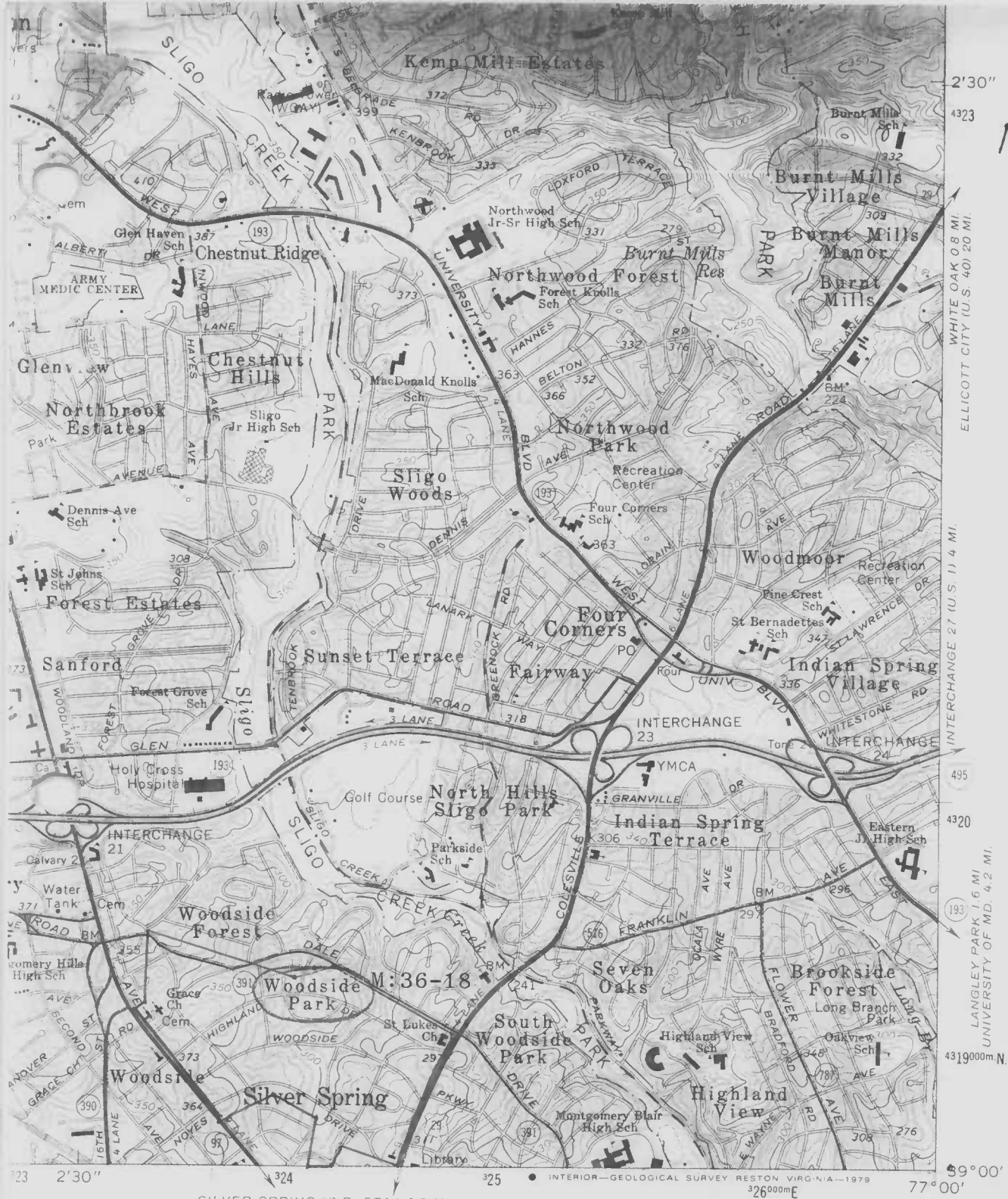
M. 36-18

Star 10/5/26 p. 19

KEY

- Scale: 200 feet
- HOUSE ON 1931 ATLAS
" " 1935 "
" " 1941 "
" " 1948 "
--- ORIGINAL BOUNDARY





M:36-18

1 MILE

SILVER SPRING (R.R. STA.) 0.8 MI
WASHINGTON (U.S. 240) 7 MI

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| Heavy-duty | ————— | Light-duty | ————— |
| Medium-duty | - - - - - | Unimproved dirt | ————— |
| Interstate Route | ⊖ | U. S. Route | ⊖ |
| | | State Route | ⊖ |

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas
 Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not

KENSINGTON, MD.

N3900—W7700/7.5

1965
 PHOTOREVISED 1979
 DMA 5562 II SE—SERIES V833

(WASHINGTON EAST)
 5661 IV NW



M: 36-18

Woodside Park Historic District

9033 Georgia Avenue

Silver Spring, MD

Andrea Rebeck 1987

Southwest Elevation



M: 36-18

Woodside Park Historic District

1408 Highland Drive

Silver Spring, MD

Andrea Rebeck 1987

Northwest Elevation



M: 36-18

Woodside Park Historic District

9104 Woodland Drive

Silver Spring, MD

Andrea Rebeck 1987

Northeast Elevation



M: 36-18

Woodside Park Historic District

1509 Highland Drive

Silver Spring, MD

Andrea Rebeck 1987

Southeast Elevation



M: 36-18

Woodside Park Historic District

1221 Woodside Pky.

Silver Spring, MD

Andrea Rebeck 1987

South Elevation



M: 36-18

Woodside Park Historic District

1000 Mansion Drive

Silver Spring, MD

Andrea Rebeck 1987

Southeast Elevation



M:36-18

Woodside Park Historic District

9017 Fairview Road

Silver Spring, MD

Andrea Rebeck 1987

Looking Northeast



Woodside Park Historic District

1227 Pinecrest Circle

Silver Spring, MD

Andrea Rebeck

1987

Looking Southeast